MINIES HONERNE

In the crop of splendid achievements on which the year has just closed, none has risen to greater stature, perhaps than that exploited by the Honerine Mining company, and which has culminated, after expenditure exceeding \$1,000,000, in the reclamation of a group of bonanzas at Stockton the wealth of which, at this time, is piled up into many millions. And yet, when this shode of metallic wealth was invaded by those by whom the trail was blazed for the company that followed and snatched from the torpor of a camp that had been so long neglected, its deflant riches, it presented a spectacle of desolation from which not a few of the brave had withdrawn with a shudder. That locked within its sullen embrace however, were many of the richest prizes with which the ledges of Utah were endowed, was the affirmation of every miner who had inquired into them. One of the first camps and one of the most productive in the sisterhood of early days, it had been extensively explored, and from levels above those to which the waters of an emboweled river had risen, large fortunes had been derived. To fathom those that underlaid this plane and within the stubborn grip of the waters, many had endeavored. Shafts were undertaken, but the audacious originators of these were soon overcome by the waters that flooded the wealth for which they strove. One investment after another was buried in a sea that refused to recede; that refused to relinquish its wealth. These efforts were repeated, until finally Mr. Charles H. Scheu of this city embraced the fearful task, and with mighty pumps fought his way, inch by inch. into the flooded realm of riches. In this tremendous task he had the co-operation of friendly interests in this city Against the towering odds they perse vered until they at last succeeded in demonstrating that ledges productive of so much above were to be made to exseed the performances of earlier days in their production of wealth below. It was upon this positive assurance that great wealth awaited it at depth that the present company was organized and the work of redemption begun.

This work was inaugurated through the upper tunnel that at that time had penetrated the zone for a distance of 2000 feet or more. At this point a sta-tion was cut out, and with adequate machinery sinking was begun from the 600-foot level and upon one of the main channels of wealth. Two hundred feet below and in the incline with which the new company was dropping down, the this point the management began to aggressively extend its researches along the Honerine vein, long known as the master-lode in that theretofore productive region. The disclosures along this level verified all that had been claimed for the merits of the territory, and one after another new channels were opened up, until there was a veritable forest of them. With this evidence of the of them. With this evidence of the strength of the channels and their pro-ductiveness, the company, in July, 1902, determined to undermine them to a lower tunnel, that would not only unwater the domain and release its ore water the domain and release its ofe hodies, but that would afford a most economical outlet for the wealth that had been then exposed. The task was a formidable one, an expensive one, but since that time it has been steadily advanced into the zone, intersecting one ledge after another, until half a dozen or more were penetrated, and until at this time and at a distance of 6950 feet from its portal, it has reached a point within ninety feet of a main shaft that has been since dropped down and through which the ores from upper levels will be lowered to the tunnel out-let below. Since work upon this avenue was inaugurated. It has been interrupted but four months, extending from April 27 to September 15. This suspen-sion for the purpose of permitting the water that was pouring in enormous volume to flow. Meanwhile laterals were driven out into the country rock. that the breast of the main tunnel might advance while the waters were being temporarily diverted. The huge undertaking, which has been prosecuted un-der the management of Willard F. Snyunder the superintendency of E. J. Raddatz, has progressed without inter-cuption, other than that mentioned, and in a few days will be ready for the transportation of ores. To facilitate this its tracks will be operated with an electric locomotive of tremendous horsepower, and from all portions of the zone the ores discharged at a cost not ex-reeding a fraction of that incurred under patriarchal methods. Not only has locking the waters by which the Honerine and other ledges owned by the Honerine Mining company have been overcome, but from their silmy em-brace it has liberated the ledges of the Black Diamond, the Bullion and Galena with those of the Honerine West and neighboring companies to follow. Undoubtedly this enterprise, which has incurred an outlay of enormous wealth has been the salvation of a region rich in all the most prominent metals, and which with its veins unwatered, should be made within the next few years as productive as any corresponding area in this or any neighboring State.

The disclosures made by the Honerine ince the exploration of this territory was begun under a management that was conversant with every condition, are among the most extraordinary in the history of Utah. On the 800-foot level, which is advanced for 1300 feet in ground that had been hitherto unex-

plored, has been a chapter of most important development. Connection with the first channel was made at a short distance from the shaft, the ore averaging ten feet between walls, while along its strike the level was extended in an unbroken stretch of ore for over 100 feet. From this point and to the next channel the management passed through an intercurring stratum of limestone a distance of 200 feet, when the famous Buhl chute, or No. 2 channel, was encountered. This channel, one of the most powerful ever tapped in the region, reveals an average width of twelve feet between walls, with a length of 120 feet. Extending the level 225 feet from this point and through another stretch of limestone, the Kim-berly chute, which is perhaps the master of them all at this time, was en-countered. The developments along

this chute have in a measure gratified

of development was prosecuted as was, on the railroad or at the mill without it above, and with results perhaps equally, if not more gratifying. The first of the series of ore-bearing channels with which connection was made on this level was at a point fifteen feet east of the shaft. The channel here was an entirely new one, and independent of any previously discovered in the prop-erty, having its blind apex a few feet above the avenue. For sixty feet the doubt, however, that they are among above the avenue. For sixty feet the level was advanced along the strike of this chute, the ore contained in it maintaining a width of seven feet between walls. From this point the level was extended eighty-five feet in limestone, after which connection was made with another hitherto unknown channel, this all the wealth now exposed in the which showed a width of eight feet be-tween walls and sixty feet in length. The interval between the second of these blind ledges and the next was conelderably less. Superintendent Raddatz,

Of the extent of the ore bodies and the volume of wealth contained in these various channels, the management, consclous all the while that it is sufficient to more than reimburse them in every dollar that has been expended in their development, has not deprived the regledges of the great Honerine. On the contrary, there is blocked out and un-stoped above the main levels a tonnage of wealth that it is difficult to intelli-

been mined in the past, while developments upon them through the drain tunnel have shown that each of them increases its proportion as depth is in creased. Of this, the St. Patrick, along which ledge the management is now drifting from the lower tunnel level. affords the best example. On the drain tunnel level, indeed, it shows a width exceeding 100 feet. Into this the management is now driving its way and only a few days ago connection was made with an ore body, which has been followed for forty feet on its strike, while it was expecting hourly to reach the point of intersection between the fisures and at which the main ore body makes. In extending the tunnel con-nection has been made with the south fork of the Mervin, the Galena King, Hercules, St Patrick and the Ada. The

No. 1 jig. The oversize from three-mesh passes on to a four-mesh; the oversize from this going to No. 2 jig. The undersize from four-mesh goes to a The undersize from four-mesh goes to a The undersize from four-mesh goes to a six-mesh screen; the undersize from this going to No. 3 jig, and the undersize passing into an eight-mesh, from which the oversize goes to No. 4 jig, and the undersize with the water to a separator, where jigs 5 and 6 get their feed. About 65 per cent of the values are saved on the jigs and the concentrates will run that high in lead.

The tailings from all six jigs are again elevated to a six-mesh conical screen, from it to three five-foot Huntington mills, and one six-foot Chillan

ington mills, and one six-foot Chillan mill, and ground to sixteen-mesh. This product is fed on Wilfley tables, after going through a separator, the mid-dlings from which go to five more Wilfley tables. The slime water from all tables and separators is pumped up

ment; inaugurate, no doubt, of dividends. With the latter, pany will have soon been in to report most generously, and record shall equal that achie many of the stalwarts in this Sta fords abundant assurance.

In the prosecution of this work, in which an entire camp in restored to a measure of comparing favorably with most pretentious neighbors, Snyder, who has been the keep of the undertaking, and E. J. its superintendent, have each themselves master miners.

its superintendent, have each themselves master miners. It erful following which is alway ared around the former has him liberally in this enterprive with him made it possible to it splendid undertaking to a splendid undertaki tification. Mr. Raddatz, who he identified with the camp for many years, and who refused with it during a period of despondent which drove so many out he every representation fulfilled ground, and that he, within the will make it possible to begin tribution of dividends, those watched his course will ent doubt. His work has been fal work has been conscientious as achieving results that defied he has done it at a cost clearly the bounds of every estimate. The of these gentlemen in the Hone now so well in hand that the fo now so well in many distinctly revealed in the appro-distinctly revealed in the approis due the commendation of en in the company, every shareh has with it invested one dollar, are, indeed, to be congratulated results they have achieved; the co and its adherents upon their as

THE BUCKHORN'S WEAV

Riches of Old Property Resp Activity of New Blood.

Upon the zone made illustrious

Honerine and neighboring are the properties of the Buckho solidated Mining and Milling the camp of Ophir, productive millions since the first ; sheathed in its ledges, its home Buckhorn company, Willard P is the president, Frank B. Step secretary and treasurer, and Sa Levy its vice-president and manager. The consolidated was organized in 1903, at which estates of the Consolidated Mir pany, of which the Buckhorn was the major unit, were ama with those of the Western Exp company, of which the Stanton constituted the more promin Each, as producers had spurs; each had been pr large tonnages of ore-some of rich. It was while these produ at the zenith of earlier days. that Ophir was a most populo To influences by which the of other camps was suddenly mined, the camp of Ophir so and for an interval its ledges erated only in a desultory wa the reduced cost of mining. capital made its reappearance der systematic endeavor it showing an activity not lightly ent of old days. In its rejuvenation the Buckhi

solidated is taking a most act

while ores so long excluded ! market are again on their way

and smelter. Under a ma which has made this possible

short a time and at the head of

is one of the most capable mine State, the ore-bodies have been up through a system of three the respective planes along w have been driven about 200 fer The output of the properties charged through the lower of nels and to which the ores of t levels are dropped through affording a most economical To bins at the mouth of the t output of the property is delly milling ores going to the big o tor operated by Senator Clark tana, the destination of the di the furnaces in Salt Lake valler The geology of the Buckhol pany's mines and the manner occurrence within them is identic those features at Stockton, the of its ledges developing its strength at the intersection of the real party of whose the real extent of the real e

year the San Pedro, to that region is now adding a will extend its system to the

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HUNFRINE - MAIN - DRUB TUNNEL-CEVEL

very expectation upon which the management in its splendid undertaking relied. For 100 feet the level was ex-tended continuously in ore, while the developments at this time proclaim an average width of ten feet. The ore in this channel affords perhaps the best evidence of the Honerine's real merits. To open it up on the dip, the manage-ment has followed it with a winze and on an incline to the 900-foot level, or 120 feet, while at the bottom of this winze is a solid mass of shipping ore, running ind maintaining gold and silver values, without reference to a percentage of copper. Continuing from the Kimberly chute, the next in the series of orebearing channels was encountered a distance of 120 feet further, and after that much limestone had been passed through. At this point the widest in this olie of ore-hearing channels was encountered, the ore showing a width of twenty feet between walls, while along its strike the level was continued in mineral for sixty feet or more. It was through sixty feet of limestone that

rock when he shot into another channel r the No. 1, as it had been designated For eighty feet along its strike he forged ahead in ore, the strength of the channel ten feet between its walls. For eighty-five feet after leaving this the route was in the limestone again. Then the fourth channel was connected with, this the Buhl on its course toward the deep. For 120 feet the management pushed ahead in ore along the strike of this channel, which, as it did above, showed a width of twelve feet. The dissnowed a widin of twelve leet. The dis-tance between the stations of wealth now began to grow less, and after eighteen feet of limestone had been passed through, the presence of another new channel was revealed, its apex a few feet above the main level. Here another body of ore was opened up for sixty-five feet along its strike before the lime again asserted its presence. Through this the hole was extended for seventy feet, when connection was made with the great Kimberly chute, from which the winze had been dropped in a column of ore from the level above.

two-thirds first-class, or of commercial quality, and about one-third milling. The most gratifying disclosure which has been made as depth has been attained, however, is that the percentage of first-class ore has been increased. Again the tendency of the various channels is toward a point of common di-vergence, and that they will at some point in the great basin toward which they are dipping oe united in one great body of wealth is a theory supported by not a few of those who have inquired into the geology of the region; who have studied the occurrence and the behavior of its ores. The theory of course is a fascinating one and so plausible, perhaps, that the management will be as liberal in exploiting it as it has been in the exploitation of others that were conceived in theory to nature in conditions.

The reference made to ore bodies above is confined to those stupendous ones occurring in the main Honerine ledge. It does not include the wealth exposed in the Ada ledge, the St. Pat-

telle, however, compared with the enormous saving it will enable the Honerine company and neighboring ones to tuck away with each year's operation. Not about 150 tons a day, with this to be in-only will the wealth of the Honerine be creased at the pleasure of its managepassed through it on its way to market. but the wealth of all neighboring companies, and the saving made as time rolls on will pile up to enormous heights.

A description of the plant through which all this is to be accomplished will interest the student and, perhaps, af-ford him a lesson that is to be derived from no other source. For this The Tribune is indebted to Mr. W. K. Murlock, its efficient superintendent.
At the top are seven storage bins, into which are delivered the ores from the mines. Each of these has a capacity of 150 tons. From these the ores are fed

shaft.

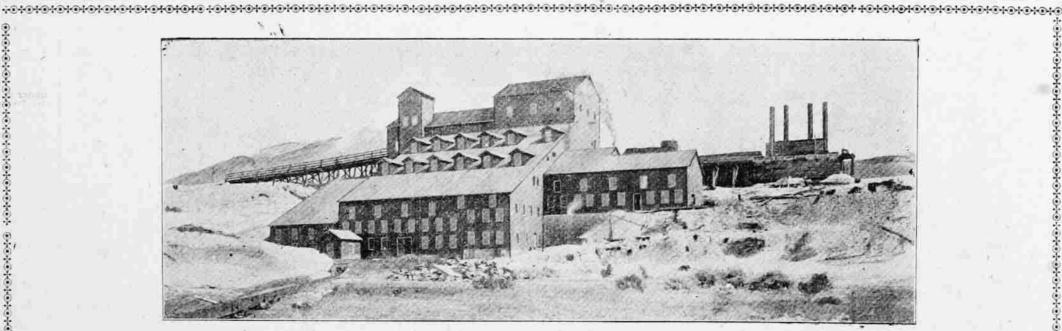
The cost of this tunnel, by which so many avenues of wealth have been opened up, will at its completion within the next few weeks have reached a total of about \$200,000. This is a bagatelle, however, compared with the enormous saving it will enable.

ment. It is to this perfectly equipped plant that the Honerine's neighbors will be permitted to forward their milling ore for reduction, and with it accessible to them the work before them is rendered

infinitely less difficult, their troubles materially lessened.

The possessions of the Honerine Mining company embrace no less than 380 acres of ground, more freely endowed with ledges, perhaps, than any corres ponding area that has been opened up in the State of Utah. The system of The system of

channels occurring as they do in the



Honerine Mill.

the management then punched a hole before it broke into the historic Connor chute, from the upper levels of which wealth sufficient to meet the require-ments of an entire camp for an indefinite period had been extracted. The width of this enormous channel, that upon its strike was opened up for 250

the level is going down with tremendous Meanwhile, and with this astonishing array of ore bodles upon the wealth of which to draw when the period of active production through the lower tunnel, arrived, the main shaft, below the upper tunnel, was let down another 100 feet, and the 900-foot level established. From this point and along the course of the

feet, varies from six to twenty-two feet between walls, and below the floor of

The resources of this artery, which had amazed the most ardent admirer of the Honerine's resources above, were em-phasized below. For 110 feet the level was extended in ore along its strike, its width disclosing an average of ten feet. Thus for a distance of 760 feet between the mouth of the level and its breast, six distinct arteries of wealth had been opened up, while ahead of it are at least two more, the presence of which is positively known. To open up these channels at greater depth the management will begin dropping down the main shaft the present month, and another level established at a depth of 909 feet. this to be extended to a connection with the drain tunnel now rapidly approach-ing, and through which all of the ores contained within the channels enumermonster Honerine ledge, the campaign ated will be passed to the loading bins distant from it the Hercules. From to the rolls, the undersize going to the tunnel to its objective point the Buckhorn company.

is at this time, and for some time has been, productive of a large percentage of that ore and of which 140 tons are being daily reduced in the mill to a high-grade concentrate, while 300 tons of first-class ore are being monthly sent to the valley smelters. While the latter ledges are subordinate to the master one, the Honerine, they are none the less well-defined, none the less resourceful, to the extent to which With the main one, each of the latter runs parallel, connection with each having been made by workings extending from the main avenue by which the Honerine is opened up. Six hundred feet distant from the Honer-ine, the Ada was encountered; 400 feet beyond, the St. Patrick, and 400 feet cal screen, the oversize from it returning

a 12-inch mesh screen, with coarse rolls, and afterwards elevated with the fines to a 500-ton bin at the top of the mill. A one-tenth sample is taken at the discharge of that elevator, the sample go-ing through two sets of rolls-there being a sampler between each set-so that 1-1000th is the final sample, the rejection going back to the bin. The ore from there passes to a three-mesh screen, the oversize going to a second set of rolls, with everything made to pass a three-mesh here. From these rolls it goes through a second three-mesh screen, the first of the tromel line, the oversize here going to a conl-

of its ledges developing its strength at the intersection of its sures, the real extent of whose rehas yet to be demonstrated. Not quality of the ores unifie in the real average and metallic contents are strength at the intersection of these ledges with the first cutting across them, makes the prospecting one of the simplest of which the miner has any knowledge. At none of these intersections has nature falled to respond with a great volume of wealth. This is a condition which exists not only in domains over which the Honerine presides, but in those explored by the neighbors. The career of the Honerine should be and no doubt will be one of the most productive in Utah. Its second-class ores are easily and economically reduced to a first-class concentrate, containing such properties as to make them most desirable at the smelters, while the first-class has always that region is now adding to the properties have been most into sure, the real extent of whose rehas yet to be demonstrated. Not quality of the ores unifies in the always to each unit of the metal, with some gold and amount of copper in the mass amount of copper in the mass about three years, without real about one-third of the whole while the assets of the company are increasing as to the company having a total of the rick, nor the Hercules, each of which is at this time, and for some time has been, productive of a large. From the crusher the ore is elevated to ically reduced to a first-class concen-trate, containing such properties as to make them most desirable at the smelt-ers, while the first-class has always found an eager market. The comple-